

Harvard University, Cambridge
April 2, 1856.

Dear Prof. Oliver.

I have a difficulty
about a Northern U.S. & British
Am. *Onocites* (the *Territis stricta*
of my Manual), about which I
crave your kind aid. The plant
I name so has the flowers
erect and the young fronds some-
times quite strictly erect, but at
length they are commonly patent
or exserted or ascending pedicels;
and *massaging* as in *T. patula*,
with which it has been confounded
at Keiv, in District. Bourneau's Palisser
coll. i.e.

"*Territis patula* Hook. Rocky Mts. coll. E.
Bourneau, 1858" with erect fronds
ditto. "Lake Minnepy Valley, 1857"
ditto "Minnepy Valley 1859"
all = *Territis stricta*, of my Manual,
and of my *Guinea* No. 1, 59 (opt.)

I do not see any reason why I should doubt that
Hook. of the *Rocky Mts.*? of Bourneau's record in
N. Am. is *stricta* or *patula* ~~stricta~~ *stricta* or *patula*,
the *stricta* ~~patula~~ *patula* to I suppose a 'm. stricta',
It often coincides with *Massagras* *patula* *patula*
etc. & has variable some names of *T. patula*
(*Massagras* *patula* *patula* 1858 and 1859) except that
the petals of the flowers are in general erect which is not the
case in *patula* with *patula*—

My idea of *Turritis patula*, Griseb.
is Hurd's, N. Mex., 27.
Hall & Harbour's 36,
Parrish's — 94, } which

agree with the plant in the Botanical
Garden's — say Leipzig, 10 years ago —

"*Turritis patula*, Saskatchewan, coll.
E. Bonneau, 1858" is not quite in
condition to tell, but I suppose it
may be what I so call.

(*T. patula* differs from *T. retrofracta* in
greater smoothness, and in glabrous pedicels;
but they run together. Perhaps my
T. stricta runs into *patula* also,
as you would seem to think at them.

Now my enquiry is, What is the
original *T. stricta* Graham?

Graham possessed no specimen in his herb.
We must rely upon the plant of Hook. & G.
Proc. Linn. Soc., & Drummond, Rocky Mts., Has
Mr. Hook any specimen of Graham's
cultivated plant, originally described.

What is Hooker's plant? Can you
give a fruit, or a sketch, with the
nat. size? Is it like that
of Bonneau, Rocky Mts., 1858. "*T. patula*"
with erect ped 2 1/2 - 3 inches long.

Compare also no. 35, Hall & Harbour
"*Stephanandrus angustifolius* Nutt.," which
I had taken for a short-fruited form of
my *Turritis stricta*. But it must be
different, with its short & broader ped, &c.
Can this be Graham's *T. stricta*? But
the pedicels are reddish, and the ped too
short.

The only thing I have from
Kearl named "*T. stricta*" is one of
Oregon Boundary Commission, "*Turritis*
no. 2, *Turritis stricta* Griseb.? Rocky
Mts., at 7000 ft. alt. Dr. Lyall, 1841."
That too has reddish or pink pedicels,
and might be a very dwarf alpine form
of Hall & Harbour's 35. No fruit.

If now you can throw any
light on *T. stricta*; please do, without
taking too much of your valuable time.

I had proposed, in the reduction
of *Turritis* to *Arabis* to call *T. stricta*,
Arabis Drummondii. But is my
plant of the Manual really the
plant of Drummond? That is the
question. Ever des. Prof. Oliver
(Yours most cordially
A. Gray